Irene M. Wilson,
Rm.109 Tower Ct.
Wellesley, Mass.

Wellesley College News

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VOL. XXVI FRAMINGHAM AND WELLESLEY, MASS., JANUARY 17, 1918 No. 15

M. I. T. Glee Club to Assist at Annual Wellesley Concert

Dancing Will Follow the Program in the Town Hall

The nights of February 22 and 23 are the dates set for the annual Glee and Mandolin Club Concert. This year a further attraction is offered, for the Glee Club of M. I. T. will also assist. The program will consist of joint numbers by the college glee and mandolin clubs and by the Technology Glee Club in collaboration with the Wellesley Glee and Mandolin Clubs. The concert is to be held in the Wellesley Town Hall and on the night of the 23rd there is to be dancing until 11.30 after the musical program. Friday night is to be observed as a college night, and knitting is not only allowed but encouraged. Needless to say, all the profits from the concert go to the support of the Red Cross. The usual offer of a prize of five dollars for the best topical song is again offered this year.

For any further information see Helen Sibley or Jeannette Nostrand.

FIRST NEWS OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

After three weeks of careful consideration the five colleges who belong to the intercollegiate debating league decided upon the following question: *Resolved*: That the United States Government should suppress opinions that are in opposition to the war policy of the administration. Two days before vacation the Barnard Administration announced that its students would not be allowed to debate on that subject, since they considered it tactless and of a kind that might involve the negative in difficulties with the government. A new subject had therefore to be adopted.

For the first time in its history the University of Southern California invited a woman's college to debate with them and Wellesley was the one chosen. It was not thought expedient, however, to make the trip under the present conditions.

WHERE OUR DOLLARS GO.

With the high cost of living soaring and the price of necessities becoming exorbitant the *Machinery of Marketing* was a timely explanation of where our dollars go. Mr. Gilbert, of the Bureau of Marketing, explained many terms unfamiliar to a layman and described the duties of the *middlemen* whose necessity we have often questioned. If there had never been the need of their service they would never have come into being, and now their position is justified by the service they render. How, asked the speaker, could last year's crop of potatoes—429,000,000 bushels—have been moved from producer to consumer by parcel post? Mr. Gilbert also showed how dependent the food supply is on transportation, how well that wheel of the machinery has run, and why we are suffering food shortage now because of its disorganized condition.

FRENCH STUDENTS.

On Sunday afternoon at 2.30 P. M. in the Eagles Hall, Tribune Building, at Framingham, an entertainment will be given under the auspices of Council Crémazie No. 11, French Society. Installation of officers will also take place. All those interested in the French language are cordially invited.

The Position of Russia Past, Present, and Future

Discussed by Mr. A. J. Sack of the Russian Bureau of Information

The College Lecture Course Committee was peculiarly fortunate in securing for Friday evening, January 11, the second lecturer of the course, Mr. A. J. Sack of the Russian Bureau of Information. The speaker was well qualified to set before his enthusiastic audience in a convincing and vivid way, the difficult position of Russia past, present, and future as regards the present war and the allied cause. On Russia's action, so Mr. Sack said, will depend whether or not the war will be prolonged from three to five years more; awaiting her decision the fate of all Europe and of the United States hangs in the balance. In Russia's keeping are the lives of thousands of our own boys and young men, for, were Russia in such a condition that her men could be thrown into the breach countless American lives might still be spared, but Russia's internal condition prevents her from anything like really concentrated action. The beginnings of the disturbance are of long standing. Twelve years ago, in 1905, the Russian people, weary of the Czar's bureaucratic government, attacked that government. The attack was unsuccessful and, as a consequence, the cause of democracy is suffering today, though the fatal results did not then show themselves in relation to the present allied powers. For this reason, because of Russia's unique part in the present conflict, every intelligent man and woman should have a clear understanding of the problem.

Now, feeling in 1914 that the psychological moment had come when the overthrow of the autocratic government might be accomplished, the ruling classes in the country and the Bolsheviki precipitated the revolution. By the Bolsheviki is meant a small group of the more radical socialists who believe that Russia is now ready for socialism. This branch of socialists is not recognized by the so-called scientific socialists, who follow the teachings of Karl Marx and who believe that Russian industries must be first developed and organized, must in fact go through the stage of capitalization, before they can be socialized. To them Russia, having no concentrated, centralized organization, cannot in the nature of things have state control and so is further from socialism than any other country, and therefore unfit for the abnormal experimentation which characterizes the Bolsheviki. The first step in the revolution was the strike which broke out in July of the same year among workers in Petrograd. A month later, however, combined powers in Russia were ready to put a stop to the revolt, to fight, in regular regiments even under the Czar for the democratic liberty of the world, because the war seemed to them a righteous one. While the German army, confident of victory, marched toward Paris, Russia, feeling that the cause was right, mobilized in three days. The plan, of which Souh Kom Lenioff, the traitor, was exponent, was for three months to fight on a purely defensive basis until all possible resources could be mobilized His plot was soon discovered and the plan changed. Soon after war was declared, an army was sent into East Prussia. Russia paid the terrible price of 14,000 men for the Battle of the Marne. A second East Prussian invasion was carried or and Calais was saved. The German government had found it necessary to take one and a half million men from the western front to defeat

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Student Government to Lead the College

In Cooperation with the State Fuel Administration

When even Broadway is darkened and the Wellesley Grocery Company serves notice that, in order to cooperate with the fuel administration, it will close promptly at six o'clock in the evening, Wellesley guards with some concern the freedom from a "Lights Out" rule of which she has long been proud. The leaders of the student body, the executive board of Student Government, therefore announce their intention of cooperating with those in charge of the conservation of fuel by conducting in the near future a house to house campaign, the purpose of which will be to make unnecessary electric lighting decidedly unpopular.

It is hoped that Wellesley's patriotism will stir Wellesley's public opinion so that it will tolerate but one light for studying, one for entertaining or the like, and none to cheer the room in the absence of its occupant.

HOW TO MOBILIZE FOR WAR WORK.

After the college has heard Miss Helen Fraser talk on Monday night about *Women and War Work*, there will doubtless be many who would like to confer with her about her subject, not only for the sake of information, but for possibility of application at home. The Vocational Guidance Committee is arranging for conferences all day Tuesday. Further notice of details will be posted later—watch for the notice.

M. M. H., '18.

WANTED—EYES!

Who ever heard of a navy without eyes? Yet that is the predicament of a great part of our navy today. Now that importations of so many foreign-made articles has been stopped, the former supply of binoculars, spy-glasses and telescopes has been shut off, and there is a serious shortage of these necessary articles. The innovation of submarine wartare has necessitated a constant look-out on every ship, and consequently the need for more "eyes" is becoming greater daily.

An appeal for glasses was made several weeks ago, and almost all of the 3,000 glasses generously donated were found fit for naval use. This supply is not by any means sufficient. Thousands of glasses are still needed, and needed urgently. This surely is one way in which millions of patriotic Americans can help. Donate your glasses to your country. By law the government cannot accept services nor material without paying for them, so one dollar will be paid for each article accepted. Each article must be, securely tagged with the owner's name and address which will be duly recorded and after the war is over all articles will be returned to the donor whenever possible. In this case the one dollar payment serves as rental, or, in case of loss, as payment for the article. All articles should be sent by mail or express to:

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
Care of the Naval Observatory,
Washington, D. C.

FOUND.

One pair skates and one pair shoes. Owner apply at the Christian Association Office.

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LAKEVIEW PRESS, PRINTERS, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

RECRUITS FOR MR. HOOVER.

Is this a patriotic community? A negative answer would be hotly and rightly contested by any self-respecting member of the college. And yet patriotism seems at times to be a dormitory or at best a campus affair but seems not to extend so far as the still popular village tea rooms. So long as orders are given for wheat bread even on those days set apart and designated as wheatless days; so long as meat and meat only will satisfy even on meatless days, just so long is Wellesley's patriotism not complete. Thoughtlessness is unquestionably the basic cause of this small but none the less significant fault and so a reminder may not be amiss. To the college alone belongs censure if the tea room menus are not consistently meatless and wheatless on the specified days. When the demand is not only minimized but actually done away, Wellesley will have won another victory on the score of patriotism.

WELLESLEY'S MUSIC.

The period immediately following vacation is always one in which we compare and contrast the institutions of our home life with the institutions of our life in college and, in an attempt to give each a truer evaluation, we are instinctively at this time weighing one against the other. Under such scrutiny, there are many respects in which college life seems abnormal and unsatisfactory; there are also many respects in which it seems incomparably rich and full. Three weeks away from Wellesley's campus make many experiences here stand out because they are peculiarly stimulating, among them the services in the Houghton Memorial Chapel being very prominent. In expressing our appreciation of the services here we would cast no reflection upon the church elsewhere for we cannot but recognize that the church which we know in our home cities takes precedence in as much as it is the center of community life.

While the most obvious advantage of this sort afforded us here is the opportunity to hear and meet the leading religious thinkers of the country, a second and no less noteworthy advantage is afforded us by members of the immediate college community. We refer to the Wellesley College Choir and Organist. Now especially, when the Christmas vesper service is still an inspiring memory and when we are beginning to look forward eagerly to the programs of special organ music which always afford grateful refreshment during mid-years, we realize how very superior the music of the Wellesley Chapel is to that of the average church or college chapel and we cannot refrain from expressing the gratitude which we always feel to Professor H. C. Macdougall and the members of the choir for the spiritual uplift and esthetic enjoyment which they bring to us.

In this connection, it may also be well to call attention to another opportunity offered by the college for the enjoyment of good music which is not so generally recognized. The Tuesday afternoon recitals, given by faculty and student members of the Department of Music, have proved so delightful this winter that they deserve a better attendance and, indeed, form a part of Wellesley's musical life which we cannot afford to overlook. Even more significant is the series of nine recitals by famous organists now announced to be given this winter in our Chapel. At this restive period in the world's history we value increasingly Wellesley's music and feel that we owe a new debt of gratitude to those who make it possible.

The decision which permits dancing until 11.30 P. M. after the Glee Club Concert on February 23 was evidently made before Mr. Storrow decreed that, in order to conserve New England's fuel supply, every place of entertainment in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must close at ten o'clock each night. In the light of that decree, dancing after the concert is an impossibility. However, the obvious solution of this difficulty seems not to give up the dance altogether, but to comply with the demand of the state fuel administration by putting the daylight saving law immediately into effect and reverting to the plan for tea dances to precede the concert.

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 9 A. M. on Monday.

I.

THAT GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING.

If the inconspicuous editors of the MAGAZINE are still in need of that "grand and glorious feeling," I am sure they ought to be told with what real interest their production is read in village houses. Taking the last issue as a good example, I noticed that the poetry was all more or less intelligently criticised, and the stories eagerly read and discussed. The story, "Torch-Bearers" was much commended.

C. H., '21.

II.

OPERETTA: A PLEA.

"The societies themselves confess that (for them) things literary and artistic have passed into history." Did you read this—uncontradicted—statement on the Heretics' Bulletin Board, and half-laugh and think: "And I'm proud to think my family can see A. K. X. plays but if Operetta is repeated . . . . Anyway, I hope they judge our artistic standards by A. K. X. play"? Then did you half repeat that there was to be no senior play to show our guests that there are high standards in the college at large? For, after all, our guests do consider our commencement productions the best of which we are capable, and judge us thereby. Or did you merely add, "I hope the Operetta will be 'snappy.'"?

It is rather suggestive that we almost always find ourselves using slang to describe the Operetta —"catchy," "cute," "peppy," etc. We may say it is "well done;" if it were not, it would be useless to plead for higher class material to work upon. Our Operettas suggest what it is that we see Saturday afternoons in town—what are the "cultural advantages" which the war does not demand that we sacrifice; for our Operettas seem a rather poor counterpart of not the very best of musical comedy (or of the "show" of some man's college).

I confess to having no desire to see this year's production: what we have had in the past does not seem to me to have lasting, or even once-n-year, value as entertainment. We seem to have a horror of literary and artistic things: to fear that they will be "heavy." "Pep" is becoming a watchword, and it results, where it results at all, in froth.

Yet whoever saw *Aucassin and Nicolette* in 1915 will agree to its quality as entertainment as well as to its artistic quality. Naturally, for its beauty gave pleasure. Comparing it with Operetta I cannot but wonder whether there is any reason why the Barn's musical effort should not be in the nature of a masque.

In planning it, repetition at commencement could be considered, and even repetition out-of-doors, for the seats to be put up for A. K. X. play could surely be used again. After all, our families are coming and it is more economical as well as more gracious to entertain them collectively in Wellesley. And Operetta is to be given; as no individual class has the responsibility of it, there is no reason to give it up!

However hit-or-miss our sacrifices may be, we must grant that we should not give up everything. Culture and recreation are necessary. But aren't we responsible for making what we keep what it pretends to be—for making it worth while?

M. S., '18.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

Russia. It was an easy victory, for Russian materials were hopelessly inadequate. It has been said that the three elements in every conflict are time, men, and materials. When the Russians had one rifle for every two, three, four, or even ten men, when men in the rear had often to wait until their comrades in the front ranks had been killed before they could be armed at all, when there were ten to twelve rounds of ammunition for twenty-four hours on the Russian front as contrasted with one thousand rounds and seven hundred and fifty in reserve for eight hours on the French front, it is not strange that the Russians, forced to use men in place of ammunition, in such events have lost more than eight million men to date

Since the country could not but have gone to pieces without it, the Russian people allowed themselves the luxury of a revolution in wartimes which bore immediate results. The Czar's government, in a night disappearing as it deserved to disappear, the first provisional government was established under the Councils of Workingmen, Soldiers, and Peasants, delegates. The minister of foreign affairs was Professor Milukoff and the others of the council were university men of the same intelligence—all interested in the foreign policy. Out of the revolution grew the Russian formula—peace shall be established without annexations and indemnities and every nationality shall have the right of self-determination. At about this time Kerensky came to the fore and he promised that Russia would stay in the war as long as she was needed. With Russia in the competent hands of able statesmen, she now deserved the recognition of the other members of the Entente, but when she asked for a definite statement of purpose she was not answered at all and even when finally an allied conference was called at Paris, its purpose, as one statesman unthinkingly phrased it, was the discussion of military strategy. The great mass of the Russian people, three-fourths of whom can neither read nor write, hearing of this, became discouraged and another revolt was the result. Anarchistic Bolsheviki came next into power and it was easy for Russians, in a starving condition, seeing their children dying before their eyes, to be swayed by them.

This is the situation in the country today, still with two more months of winter before it. What the end will be for Russia and the allied powers, who can say? The war must be fought to a finish,

for Russia is determined on a peace which will come only after autocracy has been overthrown once and for all. The economic condition in Russia offers another and distinct advantage to her enemies. Paper money is plentiful, the hunger is for manufactured goods, none of which can be bought in the cities. Stock in almost any industry can be bought at almost any price, thus allowing the Germans an opportunity to gain economic control. If the allied cause be lost there can be no peace in the true sense of the word, but merely a compromise until the time when the permanent overthrow may be accomplished.

After Russia's sacrifice she cannot and should not forgive lack of sympathy. President Wilson in his recent speech shows his apparent displeasure at Lloyd George's lack of understanding. Mr. Wilson maintains that Russian territory must be evacuated and her political government must be freed. To Mr. Sack he is the greatest power in the war today and on him rests the outcome of the war. His speech cannot help but be endorsed in England and in France. It is equal in results with the greatest allied victory and may even have saved their cause. As for the Bolsheviki, at best they are dreamers and Russia is not yet ripe for their experiments. Russia will stay in the war now, for no other course has offered itself. In Mr. Sack's opinion another provisional government will probably be established, Kerensky may even come back to work in its behalf, and Russia will continue to do her utmost for herself and for the cause for which she is working.

WILL YOU? WON'T YOU?

This is the need: Some pretty girls with dull homes and no fun in life—girls of sixteen to eighteen—have been making too free with the sailors—just the edge of immoral conduct or just the road to it. Hale House, ready to meet so many difficult situations, has corralled them to their gym Wednesday evenings. Bloomers are needed for this "gym" class and the girls have not the means to provide them for themselves, nor can Hale House afford the added expense.

You more fortunate, sheltered people, won't you share your prosperity in the form of bloomers, middies, gym shoes? Help to give these girls of our own ages some legitimate wholesome form of amusement.

MARGARET P. LITTLEHALE, '19.

THE OLD KIT BAG.

Editor's Note:—This column is to consist of letters received from abroad. Help the editor by sending in any parts of your letters which you consider interesting enough to print. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor of the Old Kit Bag, and sent to the News Office, Chapel Basement, or handed to one of the News editors.

Three letters of interest to Wellesley girls from Canadian soldiers at the French front are printed below. The addresses of these soldiers are also given in the hope that other students will care to follow the example of those who sent the letters and cards to these boys and their companions at Christmas.

France, November 30, 1917.

Dear E——,

I received your always welcome letter of Nov. 4th and as letters now go through to you without a stamp I thought I would drop you a line today. Well, the weather has been "tres biens" so far lately; just like spring weather, in fact. I hope it keeps up.

There are quite a few questions you ask which I cannot answer. I guess you will understand. B—— was very lucky to get leave at all, but it must be very hard to have to come back. My own leave seems like a dream now. You cannot imagine what it feels like to have a certain amount of freedom once more and hear English spoken altogether. I saw quite a few American soldiers while in London. They keep you busy answering questions all right. Some of them are very funny, too.

If you had been with me lately, you would have had your fill of bombs. They come for every meal and we have them to put us to sleep.

That was a fine sum you collected at Wellesley for the Y. M. It is the best thing you could do. Why, every time we go up the line with rations, etc., we stop at the Y. M. and have a hot cup of tea and biscuits (*Free!*) and believe me, they keep well up, too, sometimes. I can't praise the Canadian Y. M. too much. They have some dandy concert parties and I take in every one I get a chance to go to. I hope to go up the line a few kilos to see a show tonight and also have a feed of *eggs* and *chips*—our special menu.

I am feeling fine these days and so is A——, I am glad to say. I did not tell mother but I lost one of my friends lately—C—— P——. You have heard me speak about him, I guess. He was killed very suddenly. I took the body to the cemetery. I feel so sorry for his mother but it is the same for many thousands of families. He was very lucky to get away with it for so long.

I am writing this in my billet and the "petite fils de Madames est pres de ici" writing on her slate. This woman's husband is in the French army just now.

Well, E——, I must get busy, so will close now with best wishes for yourself and all the rest of the folks.

Yours lovingly,

HAROLD.

P. S.—Short and sweet, eh?

December 3, 1917.

Dear E——,

Just a few lines to tell you how much fun we had opening your parcel. It was a peach all right! The poetry from the Wellesley girls was very suitable to the packets. I hope to drop a line to Miss P—— but I am sorry to say I neglected to keep the other name. I wish you would tell me the other address. The sweater is lovely, I have not tried it on yet but I am sure it is O. K. I gave A—— the other sweater. He is writing you beside me. I will have something replying to all the cards, etc., inserted in the box. I am sorry I had to open the parcel before Xmas. As we never know where we might be, we have to get rid of our parcels right away.

I meant to write a lot about the contents of the parcel only I find that I must hustle this through for it is getting late and Madame is about to close up and put the kids to bed. I have been sitting around all night and she has been giving us café, etc. She won't take a cent for it all only we try to help her all we can and give her some of our parcels. Madame expects her husband home for Xmas for they have leave about every four and one-half months in the French army. I wish we had the same privilege to beat it home, eh? Well, it may not be long now if everything goes well.

With kind regards to my friends in Wellesley,

Yours lovingly,

HAROLD.

Driver H. M. Smaill, No. 30468,
45th Battery, C. F. A., B. E. F.
9th Brigade, France.

France, 3/12/17.

Dear Miss S——,

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me but your brother Harold has just given me a lovely sweater sent by the girls of Wellesley College and as neither of us know who sent it I am writing you. I wish you would thank the girl or girls on my behalf for such a useful Xmas present and I assure you it is greatly appreciated.

We had lots of fun last Xmas when Harold received similar boxes from the girls and I assure you all of the boys greatly appreciated the various gifts they received. You must have a fine bunch

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

WILL EXHIBIT

AT THE

WELLESLEY INN

Wellesley, Mass.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Jan. 21st	Jan. 22nd	Jan. 23rd

Advanced Spring Fashions

For Women and Misses

Suits, Coats, Wraps,
Tailored Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Gowns,
Waists, Skirts, Shoes, Sweaters,
Gymnasium Apparel, Sport Apparel, Riding Habits,
Millinery, Underwear, Negligees, Etc.

An extensive variety of styles
appropriate for College Women

At Moderate Prices

of girls there and no doubt you will have all sorts of fun. I know we have lots of fun reading the letters sent with the parcel.

Last Xmas we all thought we would be home for this one but here's hoping we will all be home for the next one. Harold and I have been together now for two years and I only hope we are able to go home together soon.

The Election is the only excitement we have these days and I only hope it is successful. I guess lots of the young fellows at home are beginning to worry and it's time some of them did.

Well, I must close for the present. Please give my best wishes and thanks to the girls for the lovely sweater which I assure you will be very useful this winter.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

(Gunner) W. J. Alexander, No. 304474,
45th Battery, C. F. A., B. E. F.,
9th Brigade, France.

THE COLLEGE PRESS BOARD.

There is at least one organization in all our much-organized college life which might well be more generally understood. One of the most specialized and interesting parts of college activity, the Press Board, now under the chairmanship of Miss Manwaring, was organized in 1912, when President Pendleton placed it in charge of Mrs. Magee. The year previous Miss Woodward, then of the Psychology department, had acted as official college reporter. Mrs. Magee, however, organized a Press Board of about eight students, similar to boards already existing at Vassar and Smith. During this first year of 1912-13 meetings were held semi-weekly, then daily, from 1 to 1.30 P. M., as the work was wholly new to the members and training was necessary. Since that time meetings have occurred every Monday morning, when the events of the coming week are listed and assigned to various members to look up more fully and report for the use of the Board in general. This allows each correspondent to report general "stories" which are the property of all the Board, and also any individual story, which, on approval of the chairman, she may emphasize as of especial interest, and, with permission of the owner, may illustrate with a much desired photograph. This latter form of reporting develops the newspaper instinct and a quick appreciation of what will be of interest to one's particular paper. Technical training is afforded in learning the method of reporting and in adapting oneself to the various requirements of time and of space. After several months of work the Press Board had a practical experience in newspaper work when they visited the plant of the *Boston American*. Conducted by Mr. Schultz, a city editor, they followed the development of a "story" from the reporter's telephone to the street. However important that one bit of public information may be which states that, "No student, except the official reporters, may report for a newspaper, or contribute any information to the press," we hope for a more general and thorough understanding of this interesting institution, the Press Board.

E. S., '19.

COLLEGE NOTES.

(This column is confined to personal items concerning students, faculty, and others on our campus or closely associated with the college. Please send notes of interest to the Editor at the News Office, Chapel basement, or drop in the contribution box on the News bulletin before 9.00 A. M. Monday.)

Dr. Mary J. Hogue of the department of Zoology is recuperating at Atlantic City. Her health is considerably improved, but as her doctor advises a longer rest, she will not return this college year. Her place is filled by Miss Bessie L. Moses, a graduate of Goucher College.

Engagements.

'18. Hester Stevens Lewis, to Philip F. Leslie, Michigan, '17.

'18. Alice Miriam Hudson to Charles Meldon Clark, Dartmouth, '17, now Ordnance Sergeant at Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.

'19. Mary Elizabeth Babcock to Lieutenant Edward H. Ludlow, N. A., Princeton, '19, of Evanston, Ill.

'19. Bernice Schmidt to Horace H. Silliman, Harvard, '18, now in the Ordnance Dept.

'19. Gladys E. Washburn to Andrew J. Balcom of Fancher, N. Y.

'19. Nellie Barnes to Lt. Francis Wesley Dunn, 53rd. Regt., Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Lt. Dunn is of the class of 1918 at Harvard.

'20. Winnifred Washburn to Leslie Waterhury Arthur.

'21. Martha Dickerson Snow to Sergeant Kendall Thayer Bates, Field Hospital, North Carolina.

'21. Margaret Stella Jacoby to Milton James Hollger of Newark, N. J.

Edith Layman, '20, whose engagement to Lieutenant Edward F. Deacon of Detroit was announced on December 31, will be in St. Louis for the remainder of the winter.

At a birthday party given for Katherine Burkhalter at T. Z. E. on Monday the engagement of Blanche Thornburg Cameron to Lt. George Richard Lightowler of the Watertown Arsenal was announced.

Marriages.

Nellie Turbull Broadhurst was the first bride in the class of 1921. Her marriage to Lloyd Van Horn Armstrong took place in Hartford, Connecticut, January 3. Her sister, Katherine Broadhurst, likewise a member of the freshman class, was the maid of honor. The couple have sailed for Panama where the groom, a Junior Lieutenant in the Navy, is stationed.

The marriage of Ruth Agnes Harvey, formerly '18, to Mr. Alfred Lewis of Southampton, England, took place in Chicago on December 29, 1917.

On the afternoon of December 26 the marriage of Hester Gibson, ex-'19, to Captain Ellery Huntington took place at the Garden City Cathedral, Garden City, Long Island. Rena Harris, '19, was one of the bridesmaids. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Garden City Country Club.

RELIGIONS THAT FAIL.

Dean Edmund Rousmaniere, on January 13, showed wherein three common types of individual religion fail. The first religion he called the prohihitionary religion or religion of negatives, and its failure lies in the fact that a true Christian is not a man who refrains from evil but one who actively works for good. He characterized the second type as the separatist religion, in which one is responsible for self alone, but this also does not meet the ideals of Christianity, the chief precept of which is service to all and forgetfulness of self. The third type is the religion of inheritance, in which one inherits certain beliefs about the Bible, church and Christ, but it also fails for beliefs are not substitutes for religion. War may overthrow beliefs but does not shake religion.

AUTOMOBILES TO LET

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PER HOUR
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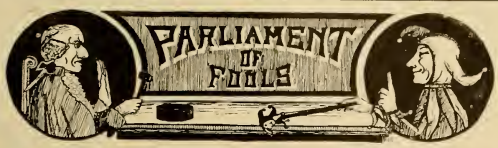
INDIA NEEDS MISSIONARIES.

Foreign missions are one phase of war relief work, stated Miss Flora Robinson at the Student Volunteer Meeting on January 13. War has caused additional misery in India, and makes the need there for Christian personality more intense; it has raised doubts about our religion even graver than those originating here. Child-wives, rigid class distinctions, exact seclusion customs, and wide-spread immorality all combat the efforts of the small group of Christians and educated. In India an educated woman has more power than anyone else, but although they are doing remarkable things they can only reach a very few. Miss Robinson closed with the admonition that we should not take all Christianity and education offers when some are denied these privileges entirely.

APPOINTMENT BUREAU.

A graduate of the College places with the Appointment Bureau some printed matter relating to the Boston School of Lip Reading for the Hard of Hearing in which she has become interested and the methods of which she has acquired for herself. Any one who would like to know more of the work or to gain the instruction in lip reading, either through the school or through a private teacher, may have the address upon inquiry of Miss Caswell.

An attractive circular describes the opening of the Children's Bookshop, 641 Fine Arts Building, Chicago, Ill., for which enterprise Laura A. Welch, Wellesley, 1905, is at the head of the Board of Directors.



THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

The cream of the infant-ry were creeping along the Charles, when they spied a quart of milk, two p'ints to the right. The captain looked through the glass then sourly commanded, "Charge that milk!" They charged, one man felt the slight jar, the milk cow-ered, turned pail, and with a curdling yell ran down the mouth of the river.

HARVARD R. O. T. C.

IN APPRECIATION.

(By One Who Knows.)

The pen of man is often moved
To write in lines of verse.
The reasons why he so should write
I'll briefly now rehearse.

Your youthful swains of tender heart
Look upward and above;
The muse they seek and pray that they
May rhyme in terms of love.

But other thoughts of less romance
May come in form of rhyme.
In fact, if prose won't suit the mood,
Just use verse any time.

'Tis quite sufficient to remark
That Browning wrote of fishes,
While other poets of lesser fame
Have rhymed concerning dishes.

So why should I, a soldier man,
Confine my verse to golden locks?
'Tis not the subject makes the verse;
I'll write on woolen socks!

Oh, Wellesley girls, you little know
How much you do your bit
When from your studies you do shirk
And for the soldiers knit.

Before we struck this army life
We shunned the stocking knitted.
Instead we bought the silken ones
And saw well that they fitted.

But times have changed; 'tis meet they should;
We think much less of golden locks,
Instead we soldiers march on ice
And pray for woolen socks.

A woolen sock's a woolen sock,
No matter where 'tis knitted;
Far be it from us to complain
So long as well it's fitted.

Yet, even in this army life,
We still have sentiment
And certain thrills of romance
Are to the occasion lent.

If only we can know and see
By the label on the box
That Wellesley girls have thought enough
To knit us those same socks.

And when this war is over
And we come back again,
We're sure to have acquitted
Ourselves the more like men

For just the simple reason
That girls like you have cared
So much about the things we do
And have our troubles shared.

So when the soldier hears the word
And o'er the top he walks,
His heart will be the lighter
Who wears your woolen socks!

O. T. C., Camp Devens.

CAMP SHELBY.

C'EST LA GUERRE!

(Printed by request. Expurgated edition.)

My Tuesdays are meatless,
My Wednesdays are wheatless,
I'm getting more eatless each day.
My home, it is heatless,
My bed, it is sheetless,
They are sent to the Y. M. C. A.
Soda fountains are treatless,
My coffee is sweetless,
Each day I get poorer and wiser,
My stockings are feetless,
The B. and A's seatless,
Oh, my! how I do hate the Kaiser!

INA KNOWE.
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Address inquiries to Supt. of Nurses, Barnes Hospital, 600 So. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.

Alumnæ Department

(The Editors are earnestly striving to make this department of value by reporting events of interest to Wellesley Alumnæ as promptly and as completely as is possible. The Alumnæ are urged to co-operate by sending notices to the Alumnæ General Secretary, Miss Mary B. Jenkins, or directly to the WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.)

ALUMNÆ REGISTER.

The Alumnæ Office wishes to thank those who have been so kind about sending in changes of address for names on the lists recently published and posted. The Office still lacks the following addresses, and will be grateful for further help in regard to them. As proof is now being read, prompt information will be especially appreciated.

1883—Mrs. Willis A. Anderson (Clarimond E. Potter).

1885—Mrs. Charles E. Curtis (Emma F. Purington).
Mrs. Robert S. Seibert (Gertrude A. Woodcock).

1889—Miss Mary A. Winston.

1893—Miss Maude E. Severance.
Mrs. Vincent E. L. Verley (Eliza O. Foster).

1895—Miss Ada Krecker.

1896—Miss Eva Loudon.

1898—Mrs. Horace F. King (Ella E. Snow).
Miss Alice R. Callaway.
Mrs. A. Edward Allen (Elizabeth E. Jones).

1899—Miss Faith L. Young.

1900—Miss Charlotte B. Herr.

1904—Mrs. James R. Coutts (M. Louise Parlin).
Miss Marion E. Fenton.
Mrs. Edwin H. Vincent (Lilian A. McDonald).

1905—Miss Kate G. Wilson.
Mrs. Herbert French (Myrtle Goodman).

1908—Miss Elizabeth Niles.
Mrs. Harry B. Bean (Grace Wagner).

1909—Mrs. Russell U. Bleecker (Hester Perry).
Mrs. Charles L. Wagner (Fridoline V. Zimmerman).

1910—Miss Beatrice L. Stevens.
Mrs. William Daly (Elizabeth Snyder).
Mrs. Arthur G. Wonall (Genieve Hodgman).

1911—Mrs. Harry Schurman (Bernardine Kielty).
Miss Viola C. White.
Miss Kate S. Parsons.

1913—Miss Josephine A. Welte.

1914—Miss Mary C. Wood.

1915—Miss Florence H. Tenny.

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Both are needed for war purposes
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WELLESLEY WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Many of the heads of girls' camps are asking their girls to contribute towards the support of that member of the Wellesley Unit who may have charge of the work among girls and children. Mrs. Farnsworth of the Hanoum Camps has sent the first subscription, a substantial check.

MARY W. THORNDIKE.

A work room under the direction of the Wellesley War Service Committee will be opened this week in the Warren Chambers, Room 312, 419 Boylston Street, Boston, where sewing will be done and wool and directions supplied for knitting. This room will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., except on Saturday when it will close at 1 o'clock. Volunteer workers from the alumnæ, student body and all friends will be welcomed at all times. Miss Grace Crocker, '04, and Mrs. Helen Goss Thomas, '12, appointed as a Committee on Funds and Work Room Supplies, will furnish all information from this address.

AN APPRECIATION.

Died, at her home in Whitinsville, Mass., December 26, 1917, Mrs. John C. Whitin, Trustee of Wellesley College since 1896.

By the passage to the higher life of Mrs. Whitin, Wellesley loses another of the group of earlier founders and friends who gave not only of their means but of themselves for her upbuilding.

Claflin Hall has been lately named in honor of Governor and Mrs. Claflin, who were among the earliest advisors of the Durants, and served for many years on the Board of Trustees. At Mrs. Claflin's death, Mrs. Whitin, who was from girlhood an intimate friend of Mrs. Claflin, and who resembled her so closely that each was often taken for the other, was elected to the trustees. Ever since, she has been a familiar and greatly loved figure at Wellesley. She never missed a commencement until the last two years when failing health prevented her presence. One of her earliest visits to Wellesley occurred on the occasion of a Float pageant, when other guests at the collation at Fiske Cottage were four astronomers from the Harvard Observatory. The conversation turned upon a twelve-inch telescope, then in the market, and the possible means of raising funds to purchase it for Wellesley. Mrs. Whitin's interest was enlisted, and to my surprise, in the evening she asked for the facts, and at once sent me with an expert to inspect the instrument and if satisfactory, secure it.

In her girlhood Mrs. Whitin had been fascinated by the stars. With a congenial friend she would spread a rug in the open, and provided with a dark lantern and old Burritt's atlas, identify the constellations; later with a four-inch telescope, the gift of her husband, she delighted to show her friends the moon and planets. Thus to furnish facilities for the study of Astronomy specially appealed to her.

Starting with the purchase of the telescope and the intention to build a dome to cover it, she gradually learned what were the necessary accessories for a fully equipped observatory, and soon allayed the fears which I ventured to express lest we should have a beautiful building with only a telescope for equipment, by saying that she would "save her dimes and see what she could do."

Instead of giving the funds outright, she asked of the trustees permission to build, and then proceeded in the true spirit of the Founder of Wellesley to make beauty as well as utility an essential in education. She repeatedly said, in answer to protests that marble and copper without, and rugs and polished mahogany and richly carved oak tables within, were not necessary, "You can attend to the science; it won't hurt the girls to put their feet on an India rug."

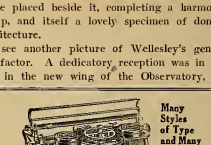
Many pictures are in my memory of scenes in which Mrs. Whitin is the central figure. While the observatory was building, one August afternoon, we both came to Wellesley to see the progress of the work. We could not wait till morning to visit Observatory Hill. It was a glorious moonlight evening and the walls and porches of the white building and the round dome, then roofed only by the dark blue vault of the sky studded with stars, seemed of enchanting beauty. We both felt that a dream was to be realized, and Mrs. Whitin exclaimed: "It is going to be a pretty little observatory." We always called it the "Little observatory."

Again at the dedication in 1900, after the stately exercises in Chapel with addresses by distinguished astronomers of America and letters of congratulation from abroad, the audience crossed the meadow and stood around the entrance to the observatory while Mrs. Whitin presented the keys to President Hazard, and then lighted the hearth-fire within while the Glee Club sang the verses written for the occasion by Miss Hazard.

Mrs. Whitin's growing interest in the college and her quickness of perception were manifest soon after work began in the "little observatory." I knew from the first that it was not large enough for the kind of work we wished to do, and that the nearest college residence hall was too far o for the astronomical staff to be present for their nightly vigil with the stars. Mrs. Whitin herself soon perceived this and of her own initiative began to think of an Observatory House, and an enlargement to the Observatory itself.

The beauty and costliness of what was already done seemed difficult to match. Various compromise building materials for the addition were discussed, but after many consultations with the architect, she declared that "marble and copper were good enough," and by 1906 the observatory was doubled with increased equipment, and a house placed beside it, completing a harmonious group, and itself a lovely specimen of domestic architecture.

I see another picture of Wellesley's generous benefactor. A dedicatory reception was in progress in the new wing of the Observatory, when



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the senior class came across the meadow, picking daisies, their class flowers. The girls grouped themselves on the brow of the hill against the sunset sky to serenade the guest of honor, after which the president of the class placed in her arms the wealth of white blossoms. Mrs. Whitin loved the girls and it made a pretty picture as she stood in the doorway with face aglow and luminous eyes responding to the pretty attention.

"Do it in your lifetime and get the daisies, and see the girls who are going to study the stars" she said to a gentleman guest who congratulated her on her work.

How many occasions,—department receptions, meetings of the Faculty Science Club, granddaughters' parties,—Mrs. Whitin has graced and made choice by a wealth of flowers from her greenhouses. She had a genius for hospitality, for putting people at their ease by saying the right thing and the bright thing to each guest.

It must not be forgotten that Wellesley is also indebted to Mrs. Whitin for Pomeroy Hall, the money for which, to please her, was given by her sister-in-law; also she took great interest in the Egyptian collection at the Art Museum and, for its benefit, kept up a membership in the Egyptian Exploration Society.

Before her marriage Mrs. Whitin was Sarah Elizabeth Pratt, the daughter of a physician i the pretty New England town of Hopkinton. Her genius for friendship, and her vivacious personality and sparkling repartee made her a most welcome presence everywhere. Her husband was the founder of great industries, a man of commanding gifts, and her association with him doubtless added to her breadth of view. Left with large means, after several years of travel, she spent her winters for a long period in Washington with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Senator Pomeroy. Summers she devoted herself to hospitality in her beautiful home, also to her devoted service on the board of the Baldwinsville Hospital for the Feeble Minded, for which she built a commodious schoolhouse, as well as to the work of the Board of Visitors of the Hospital for the Insane at Worcester.

She gathered into her circle of friends the most distinguished in politics, philanthropy, letters, science. Her tolerant sympathy made her beloved by young people. Everybody delighted to come to her home, but her guests were often those to whom admission to her home gave a glimpse of fairyland, while they could never repay her in kind.

Mrs. Whitin's last gifts to Wellesley before her illness were a driving clock for the equatorial and a case for the curios of the Lady Huggins bequest, in which she was greatly interested.

Another beautiful life has been built into the Wellesley fabric. May Wellesley's daughters continue to prove worthy of all the wealth of love and service lavished upon their Alma Mater.

SARAH F. WHITING.

CHARLOTTE FITCH ROBERTS.

The Zeta Alpha Alumnæ Association wishes to place on record their sense of enduring sorrow in the death of Charlotte Fitch Roberts of the class of 1880. During her years of association with the society she has had a unique place in the affections and in the memories of all the members, because of her unswerving loyalty, her sympathy, her helpful, judicious counsel, and her responsiveness to all appeals. We awaited on Book Nights her gay verses and ingenious devices for entertainment. Whenever she presided at Alumnæ Breakfast her nimble wit, her teasing innuendoes and laughing retorts expressed the very spirit of good-fellowship. Deepest of all is our impression of the delicacy of her reserve, even at times of most apparent openness and merriment, of a dignity innate and free, unconscious of itself. Her quiet criticism has been constantly effective in strengthening ideals and in shaping a finer destiny for the society. Her memory will be a living tradition in the annals of Zeta Alpha.

MARY BARROWS, '90,
MARTHA HALE SHACKFORD, '96,
Committee.

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MRS. GULICK'S BIOGRAPHY.

Alice Gordon Gulick: Her Life and Work in Spain. By Elizabeth Putnam Gordon. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

A double anniversary comes to the friends of the Spanish Institute with 1917. Seventy years ago Mrs. Gulick was born; forty years ago her school in Spain was, in her own words, "fairly started with five girls." No celebration of the date could be more fitting, more welcome, than the publication of this admirable account of Mrs. Gulick's life and work, written by the loving hand of her sister. No other authorship could have set forth with such charm and veracity the happy girlhood in Auburndale or drawn so sweet a picture of the young wife and mother in her far Santander home. There had been seven children in the Gordon household, and seven children, most of them bearing the dear home names, came to Mrs. Gulick, but not all to keep. Her firstborn lived only a few days, two died in childhood and two in their noble beauty of young manhood. "What I have lived as a mother," she said once, "is a full life in itself."

Of great and permanent value is this authentic biography, with its careful record of the successive steps in the development of Mrs. Gulick's educational enterprise. Though the publication was financed by the International Institute League, several of whose members and notably Miss Hodgkins rendered effective help in collecting material, reading proof and the like, the book, wisely and justly, deals with Mrs. Gulick's achievement as a whole, giving full recognition to the school in Barcelona as well as to the Institute in Madrid. Miss Gordon, always in close touch with her sister's plans and purposes, has spared no pains to set forth not only the picturesque detail of that brave Spanish adventure in woman's education, but its fundamental truth.

K. L. B.

AUTOGRAPHS.

The Department of English Literature is still attempting to supplement the valuable collection of autographs already in our Wellesley library by three specific lines of addition and still solicits the loyal help of alumnæ and other friends to this end.

We want a complete collection of autographs —especially desirable in the form of autograph letters—of all Wellesley benefactors, trustees and professors from our beginnings, not yet too far away. Mrs. Marion Pelton Guild of '80 and Mrs. Estelle Hurll of '82 have given over to us precious letters from Mr. and Mrs. Durant and others of early date.

We want to help make the College collection as complete as possible for American men and women of letters. Our country is still so young, and the Wellesley alumnæ are so widely distributed, that this need not be too difficult. We have received much help here from Miss Hazard, who gave us a golden sheaf of letters, and from a number of alumnæ. We have, indeed, begun this New Year with a happy gift from Mrs. Cate of Salem, mother of Mary R. Cate, 1911,—a note of old-fashioned courtesy from Washington Irving, a de-

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Saturday, January 19. Society Program Meetings.

Sunday, January 20. Houghton Memorial Chapel.
11 A. M. Rev. James Austin Richards of Boston, Mass.
7 P. M. Vespers. Special Music.

Monday, January 21. 8 P. M. At the Barn, Miss Helen Fraser will speak on *Woman's Part in Winning the War.* Miss Fraser will hold conferences with students interested in war work throughout the day on Tuesday.

Tuesday, January 22. 4.40 P. M. in Room 24. Prof. Norton will speak on *How Not to Make an Application*, for the benefit of students to enter employment after college.

Wednesday, January 23. Christian Association. 7.15 P. M. Report from Northfield Volunteer Meeting. Speakers: Mildred Perkins and Helen Merrell.
St. Andrew's. Leader, Anna Paton.

Thursday, January 24. 8 P. M. In the Chapel will be given the first of a series of nine organ recitals by outside organists. The remaining recitals will follow consecutively at the same hour and place on Thursday evenings.

Holders of Lecture Course tickets will note that the lecture, for which the fourth ticket of the course is to be used, will be held at the usual time and place on Tuesday, February 19. Mr. Norman Angell will speak on the *Political Strategy of the Allied Success.*

THE
WELLESLEY NATIONAL BANK
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The faculty and students of Wellesley College are invited to avail themselves of the privileges and services offered by this Bank, and the officers and employees are ever ready to render any assistance possible in connection with banking matters.

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lightfully informal, signature of "Nath. Hawthorne," and the stanza, in clear, delicate script.

"The Night shall be filled with music,
And the cares, that infest the Day,
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away."

signed Henry W. Longfellow and dated July 3, 1881, the summer before the poet's death. Notwithstanding all our accumulations, there are still gaps in our road of fame. Take the southern list, for instance. Who will find us autographs of Poe, Lanier and Audubon? Perhaps our own Southern Club would undertake to collect autograph letters from more recent writers not yet represented in our files,—Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, Sara Teasdale, Olive Tilford Dargan.

Our third concern is, of course, to supplement the Library collection of notable foreign autographs, especially English. We are glad to receive and pass on any significant autographs whatever. Among Miss Coman's letters were many from economists and historians, both American and European, of which we were allowed our choice; educational autographs naturally drift our way; Mrs. Louise Huhlein Foley of 1913 has sent us several interesting autographs of American statesmen. Somebody should start at once a military collection, leading off, for the world's last war, with General Pershing, who so especially belongs to us and whose letters could be coaxed from Miss Pendleton, Miss Hazard, or Mrs. Mary Hull Benedict, 1903. Who is building up the collection of scientific autographs? It is obviously the special task of a Literature Department to assemble literary autographs. The Library already has a treasure-trove, hardly realized as yet, in the invaluable letters that so modestly accompany Professor Palmer's first edition Brownings.

A lavish gift of rare English autographs has recently come to us from that gallant alumna, Maud R. Keller of '92. A still later acquisition is Miss Scudder's generous donation of a Thackeray letter offered at sixty dollars for one of the war-relief causes. Accomplishing two good deeds in one, Miss Scudder bought the letter (at fifty!) and added it to our collection. It is such an interesting letter that it shall be cop'ed in THE NEWS one of these winter days, with a note of explanation more or less correct.

K. L. B.

GIRL SCOUT FELLOWSHIP.

National Headquarters Girl Scouts offers a fellowship of five hundred dollars available for graduate study in the Social Sciences in New York University. This fellowship will be open for the second term of the school year beginning February 4, 1918, and continues for a year.

Two points will be considered in awarding the fellowship: (1) The scholastic standing of the applicant; preference will be given to a college graduate. (2) All-round development of character; interest in education and allied subjects as shown by the elective courses pursued by, and the practical work of, the applicant.

It is understood that the recipient of the fellowship will devote herself to study and practical work. The practical work will be under the direction of the Community Service and Research Department of the Division of Public Affairs of New York University and the supervision of the National Headquarters of the Girl Scouts.

The fellowship is awarded by the Council of the University on the nomination of the Division of Public Affairs. The holder of this fellowship will be allowed tuition by the University.

Application must be made through personal letter from the candidate to Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Division of Public Affairs, New York University. Such application must be accompanied by: (1) A certificate from the registrar of the educational institution which awarded the diploma of degree previously received. (2) Evidence of sound health. (3) An account of previous educational and social training and a statement of plans for future work and of the reasons for applying for the fellowship. (4) Testimonials as to ability and character, from qualified judges.

APPOINTMENT BUREAU.

The present opportunity is probably an excellent one for college graduates who are in remote cities and would like employment in large centres as New York, Washington, or possibly also Boston. The probability is that any well-equipped and thoroughly eligible college graduate of recent years would not long find herself out of employment if she were willing to take a business or clerical position. Any technical skill like drawing, stenography, or any knowledge of physics or chemistry, would stand her in good stead. Addresses could be given on application to the Appointment Bureau.

No. 15. An electrical testing laboratory in New York City needs a graduate of a college for women who has specialized in Physics and who has also, preferably, done work in electrical measurements. The compensation at starting would be $15.00 weekly, but there are thought to be excellent opportunities for advancement. Anyone interested is asked to see Miss Caswell in office hours or to address her by letter, quoting, in either case, the number prefixed to this notice.

No. 16. A southern college wishes three teachers as follows: (1) Botany and biology; (2) Physics; (3) English; salary of $75 to $125 with living. The candidate must be a Baptist with at least the Master's degree. Any one interested is asked to address Miss Caswell or to see her in office-hours, quoting the affixed number in either case.

No. 17. Mr. James L. Phillips, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., is looking for graduates of colleges for women to take positions as Index and Catalogue Clerks for service in Washington during the duration of the war, salary from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Any one interested is advised to address Mr. Phillips, asking for an application form and printed matter relating to the position.

No. 18. Word has also come of a position in a Boston family for the care of a little girl. The duties would probably include rather constant attendance, but the salary is large, and the opportunity for a person fond of children and capable of assuming charge of them, would be a very interesting one in some ways.

No. 19. A well-established manufacturing company, which has already employed graduates of Wellesley and other colleges for women to take the places of men called into military service, has still openings for two or three more recent graduates of colleges for women. All such assistants start at a salary of $18 a week plus a 10% warbonus, making a total of $19.80. Some of the young women employed are doing the work of employment advisers and are thus doing social work of a direct and valuable kind. Further information regarding this opportunity can be given by Miss Caswell.